

14th Congress.....First Session.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.

Mr. RUGGLES presented a petition from manufacturers in Bolton praying for a repeal of the tax upon hats.

The President's message was parcelled out to committees.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Taylor of New York, Piper, Sharpe, Pickering, Vose, Barbour, and Law.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Lowndes, Burwell, Taylor, of N. Y. Moseley, Robertson, Ingram, and Gafton.

Of Commerce and Manufactures.—Messrs. Newton, Murfree, Baylies, Parris, Chappell, Bots, and Sergeant.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Yancey, Alexander, Goodwyn, Davenport, Lyle, Stanford and Chipman.

On the Public Lands.—Messrs. Robertson, Creighton, Clark of K. Hall, King of Mass. M'Coy and Sturges.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Tucker, Lewis, Irvin, Savage, Heibert, Taylor of S. C. and Brigham.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Ingram, Cannon, Breckenridge, Throop, Connor, Caldwell, and Langdon.

On Penitentiaries and Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Chappell, Constock, Stuart, Milnor, Southard, Henderson and Wilcox.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Neilson of Virg. Ormsby, Cooper, Wright, Weld, Gold and Neff.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Gholson, Champion, Thomas, Wilton, Hammond, Neilson of Mass. Wallace.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. M'Lean of O. Reed and Betts.

Of Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Condit, Bradbury, and MacLay.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Forfaith, Macon, Wilkin, Gholson, Atherton, Sheffy and Sharpe.

On Military Affairs.—Johnson, of Kent, Barbour, Moore, S. C. Forlyth, Deha, Champion and Hulbert.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Pheafants, Middleton, Cooper, Parris, Hammond, Bots, and M'Lean of Kent.

On an Uniform National Currency.—Messrs. Calhoun, Macon, Pheafants, Hopkinson, Robertson, Tucker and Pickering.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Creighton, Lowndes, Cooper, Ingram, Condit, Lovett and Alexander.

On a National Seminary of Learning.—Messrs. Wilde, Sargeant, Calhoun, Sheffy, Savage and Ormsby.

On the Militia, &c.—Messrs. Clarke of Kent, Taylor of N. Y. Kerr of Virg. Piper, Moore, of S. C. Breckenridge and Forney.

On the Arrangement of certain Militia Expenses.—Messrs. Wright, Barbour, Rice, Powell, Smith, of Pa. Lyon and Cilley.

On the Question of Admitting the Mississippi Territory into the Union.—Messrs. Lattimore, Robertson, Cannon, M'Lean of Kent, Strong, Noyes and Lumkins.

Thursday, Dec. 7.

A bill passed, and was sent to the Senate authorizing the President of the U. S. to lease the new building on Capitol hill for the accommodation of Congress.

[The Senate concurred in the same.]

The House chose the Rev. S. H. CONE, for their chaplain.

The House on Capitol Hill, to which Congress have removed their session, was built by a company for the use of Congress.

till the Capitol is finished. It stands at the corner of First street east and Maryland Avenue.

The chamber for the Senate is on the first floor: it is 15 feet high; 25 feet 6 inches wide, and 45 feet long.

A gallery is attached to this chamber, which takes up no part of the room.—(On the second floor is the chamber intended for the House of Representatives: it is 77 feet long; 45 feet wide, and twenty feet high; to it is attached a spacious gallery; and, for the use of both houses, there are a sufficiency of committee rooms and offices.)

The spot on which this spacious building stands was a cabbage garden on the morning of the 4th of July: in the afternoon of that day the digging was commenced: At that time the stone employed in the structure was not quarried: the clay, of which the bricks are made, was in its native state, and all the principal timbers were then standing in the woods.

The plan, we learn, was given by Mr. Latrobe, and the whole was executed under the indefatigable attention of Mr. Meade.

It is supposed that this establishment will cost about thirty thousand dollars.

From Washington, Dec. 9, 1815.

"We hope and trust, something will be done in the course of the session, to place our money concerns in the country upon a better footing.

Considerable is said in favor of a National Bank. I think the times and sentiments of members of Congress are favourable to such an institution; though a difference of opinion may be calculated upon, as to the details.

If any thing important shall occur, you may expect to hear from me.

Dec. 12.—The Senate have occasionally been in secret session, supposed to be discussing &c. the Commercial Treaty with Great Britain—and which will of course be made public.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has laid before Congress his annual report of the state of the National Funds.

Its great length prevents us from giving it entire in our paper; the following Summary, however, by the editor of the National Intelligencer, we believe embraces the most important subjects of the Report:—

TREASURY PROPOSITIONS.

"The report, contains the Secretary's propositions for the improvement and management of the Revenue, and for the support of public credit, besides the usual statement of the revenue, for the past, and estimate of the expenses for the ensuing year.—As to the Revenue, Mr. Dallas proposes that the double duties on imports be continued until the 20th of June, 1816; that the present duties on sugars refined within the United States, on stamps, on sales at auction, and on postage, be continued; that the Direct tax be reduced from six to three millions of dollars; that the duties on the quantity of distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June 1816, and, in lieu thereof, that the duty on licences to distillers be doubled after that day; that the duties on licences to retailers, be reduced to the rates of the year 1813; that the duties on articles manufactured in the United States, and the duties on household furniture and watches, be repealed.

"The third branch of the Report, relates to the National Circulating Medium, and concluding with the following proposition:—That a National Bank be established at the city of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the Capital of the Bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three fourths of the public stock, and one fourth of gold and silver."

INCOME AND EXPENSES.

In reviewing the finances during the period of war, the Secretary says:—"The progress of Expenditure and Revenue, for the entire period of the war, is thus developed; and independent of the balance of the appropriations for the year 1814 which is transferred to the accounts for the year 1815, the subject may be reduced to the following general abstract:—

Actual Receipts of the Treasury.

In 1812, they amounted to the sum of 22,639,037-76

From Revenue 9,801,132-76

From Loans 10,002,430

From Treasury Notes 2,835,500

In 1813, they amounted to the sum of 40,521,544-95

From Revenue 14,340,709-95

From Loans 20,099,635

From Treasury Notes 6,095,500

In 1814, they amounted to the sum of 31,370,432-25

From Revenue 11,500,606-25

From Loans 15,080,046

From Treasury Notes 8,297,230

The aggregate amount of the receipts into the Treasury for the three years of war, being the sum of 94,530,996

Annual Disbursements of the Treasury.

In 1812, 22,279,121-15

In 1813, 39,190,520-53

In 1814, 38,547,415-62

Aggregate, 100,017,057-12

NEW STATES.

The Mississippi Territory have petitioned Congress for admission into the union.

"PRICE OF THE WHISTLE."

It appears by the Treasury Report that the following were the expenditures for the military and naval service during three years (two of which) of war:—

Military Naval

1812 \$12,078,773 \$3,959,365

1813 19,802,488 6,446,600

1814 20,510,238 7,312,899

Total 52,491,499 17,718,864

POLITICAL PARTIES

The following estimate of the strength of the political parties in Congress, is given by Mr. Elliott, of the "True American," and is probably not far from truth:—

Senate.—Democrats, 19

—Republicans, 5

—Federalists, 12

House.—Democrats, 76

—Republicans, 38

—Federalists, 63

177

The ships Washington and Independence, frigates Constitution, Congress, and Macedonian, brig Chipewa and schooner Lynx are now lying in Boston harbour.

Congress of the United States.

The Fourteenth Congress, which commenced its first session at Washington December 4, 1815, is continued as follows:

SENATE

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Jeremiah Mason

T. W. Thompson

VERMONT. Dudley Chase

Isaac Tichenor

MASSACHUSETTS. J. B. Varum

Christopher Gore

RHODE ISLAND. William Hunter

Jeremiah B. Howell

CONNECTICUT. Samuel W. Dana

David Daggett

NEW-YORK. Rufus King

Nathan Sanford

NEW JERSEY. John Condit

James W. Wilson

PENNSYLVANIA. Jonathan Roberts

Abner Leacock

DELAWARE. William H. Wells

Outbridge Horsey

MARYLAND. R. H. Goldsborough

[One vacancy]

VIRGINIA. James Barbour

[One vacancy]

NORTH-CAROLINA. James Turner

[One vacancy]

SOUTH-CAROLINA. John Gaillard

John Taylor

GEORGIA. Charles Tat

William W. Bibb

KENTUCKY. Isham Ingot

William F. Barry

TENNESSEE. G. W. Campbell

John Williams

OHIO. Jeremiah Morrow

—Ruggles

LOUISIANA. James Brown

Enigius Fromentin

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. James M. Wallace

John Whiteside

Thomas Wilson

William Wilson

John Woods

Delaware. Thomas Clayton

Thomas Cooper

Maryland. Stevenson Archer

George Baer

Chas. Goldsborough

Alexander C. Hanson

John C. Herbert

Nicholas R. Moore

William Pinkney

Philip Stuart

Robert Wright

Virginia. Philip P. Barbour

Burwell Basset

James Breckenridge

William A. Burwell

John Clopton

Thomas Gholson

Peter Goodwyn

Aylett Hawes

John P. Hungerford

John G. Jackson

James Johnson

John Kerr

Joseph Lewis, jun.

William M'Coy

Hugh Nelson

Thomas Newton

James Pleasants, j.

John Randolph

William H. Roane

Daniel Sheffy

Ballard Smith

Magnus Tate

H. St. George Tucker

North Carolina. Joseph H. Bryan

James W. Clarke

John Culpepper

Daniel M. Forney

William Gaston

William R. King

William Love

Nathaniel Macon

William H. Murfree

Israel Pickens

Richard Stanford

Lewis Williams

Bartlett Yancey

South Carolina. John C. Calhoun

John J. Chappell

Benjamin Huger

William Lowndes

William Mayrant

Henry Middleton

Thomas Moore

John Taylor

William Woodward

Georgia. Alfred Cutbert

John Forsyth

Bolling Hall

Wilson Lumpkin

Thomas Teifer

Richard H. Wilde

Kentucky. James Clark

Henry Clay

Joseph Desha

Benjamin Harden

Richard M. Johnson

Samuel M'Kee

Aincy M'Lean

Stephen Ormsby

Solomon P. Sharpe

Micah Taul

Tennessee. Newton Cannon

B. H. Henderson

Samuel Powell

James B. Reynolds

Isaac Thomas

[One vacancy]

Ohio. John Alexander

James Caldwell

D. Vid Clendenen

William Creighton, jr.

James Kilbourn

John M'Lean

Louisiana. Thos. B. Robertson

DELEGATES.

Mississippi Territory	Benj. Stephenson	36
Indiana Territory	Missouri Territory.	182
Jonathan Jennings	Rufus Easton.	4
Senators,		
Representatives,		
Delegates,		
Total,		222

BY THE MAILS.

NORFOLK, DEC. 8

CONFIRMATION.

On the 22d ult. we published a Postscript, stating that THE WASP WAS SAFE, and on the Brazil Coast—observing, at the same time, that we had applied to the source whence the report came for a more particular statement, and as soon as obtained should lay it before our readers.

The following extract of a letter from his mother, received yesterday by the same young gentleman who furnished the Postscript, may be considered as the result of our inquiry:

"King's Creek, Dec. 6.

"A letter which I received last mail from your Brother Robert, runs thus:—

"you have no cause to be uneasy about my Brother William—the Gibraltar papers announced the arrival of the WASP in Pernambuco, and her departure thence for the Indian Ocean. And another more powerful evidence of the safety of the WASP is, that Mrs. Blakely received a letter from her husband in which he said, 'do not be surprised, if I am absent two years to come. This letter was received by the prize Atalanta'

Cobbett has recently addressed a letter to his Excellency Governor Strong, which is copied with avidity into our democratic papers. It is almost superfluous to observe, that it carries with it intrinsic evidence of the source from which it emanates—abounding in vulgarity without wit, and invective without severity. Indeed we might as well expect a delicate incision from an Algerine cimeter, as dexterous fair and polished severity from the quill of this fretful porcupine.

DUANE.

Paddy Bin's says of his brother Duane as follows:

We have the satisfaction to announce that Wm. Duane is pleased to approve of the Message of the President of the United States in all points save only where he Wm. Duane, was personally interested, viz in the husbandry of the army, inasmuch as he Duane, was not retained he affirms that "the manner was exceptionable," the result unfortunate, and it "was the effect of an insincere policy operated upon by partial interests and the spirits of FRANCIOUS CABBAL."

The New-York Evening Post of Wednesday last says—"Last week French goods to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars were seized at the Custom-House, in this city, and we understand are discovered to be contraband beyond all controversy. They were shipped from a port in France, direct to this port, on French account; indeed the owner, or part owner, came in the ship with them. It turned out, on opening the boxes, and comparing their contents with the entries at the Custom House, they did not exactly tally, but fell short about one third. This lucky hit will go some ways in enabling Mr. Gelston to extricate himself from the claws of the American Eagle.

The same paper has the following paragraph:—"Our readers, under marine head\* will see that specie has, at length, begun to find its way hither, from the British dominions. Perhaps this may open the eyes of the Jamaica merchant to the advantages of trade and barter. And it may suggest also to those who are a little too impatient of present circumstances, to wait with a suitable resignation, and things, without being precipitated, will return of themselves into their old course.

\*The arrival at N. York, of the British Sloop Commerce, from Kingston; with Specie, and island produce.

NATIONAL CALENDAR.

JOHN W. EPPES, Esq. son-in-law of Mr. JEFFERSON, competitor of Mr. RANDOLPH, and late of the House of Representatives of Congress, has been chosen to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature of Virginia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. GILES.

The Rev. Mr. NYE, has been removed from the office of Postmaster, at Newfane, Vt. and a young man, a transient resident in the town, a student of law, appointed in his stead. Many of the inhabitants of the town have sent to the Postmaster General an able remonstrance against this erroneous and capricious proceeding, and with a Republican it will have some effect.

A Caucus of Federal Republican Delegates from the different Counties in New-Hampshire for the purpose of agreeing on a Candidate for the Office of Governor of that State, vice Mr. Gilman, (who declines being a candidate for re-election) is invited to be held at Concord on the 27th inst.

In his project for the revenue in future, the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. proposes a discontinuance of the double duties after June 30, 1816; a continuance of the duties on refined sugars, stamps, sales at auction and postage, a reduction of the direct tax from six to three millions; the abolition of the duty on the quantity of distilled spirits after June next, and to double that on licenses to distillers in lieu thereof; a reduction of the duties on retailers' licenses to the rates of 1813; and the abolition of the duties on domestic manufactures, furniture and watches.

He proposes also the establishment of a national bank, with a capitol which shall be one quarter in specie, and three quarters in public stock.

It is singular that the greatest enemies of England among the French, should prefer the Duke of Orleans as King, when that person has resided more in England than Louis—and still continues to reside there—and is equally intimate with and obligated to Britain.

PERPETUAL MOTION.

"A French mechanic at Neuchâtel, named Mailhardet, is said to have discovered the perpetuum mobile: it consists of a wheel, on the periphery of which are small pipes half filled with quicksilver, which at the top, have a centrifugal direction, and by a simple contrivance receive below an opposite impulse. He shows the machine publicly, and intends to submit the solution of this difficult problem at Paris. The simplicity of the construction occasions a favourable opinion of the thing.—Lon paper.

The above is not the first invention of a similar nature. The ingenious Mr. Dodge of Beverly, the inventor of the toggle-joint Printing Press, three years ago, exhibited the plan of a machine, (which he verily thought would produce perpetual motion) exactly similar to the one above described; but we believe on trial it was found, as no doubt the Frenchman of Neuchâtel will ultimately find, it lacked one essential property—it would not go.—N. P. Herald.

Portland.